amendments of 1972, to prevent discharges of oil into the navigable waters of the United States and to contain these discharges if they do occur. These regulations require installations having certain nontransportation-related onshore and offshore oil storage facilities (as described below) to prepare, maintain, and implement a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC plan) to prevent and control the discharge of oil and hazardous substances before they occur.

(a) The SPCC plan will identify potential sources of oil and hazardous substances and the measures required to prevent and contain any accidental discharge resulting from equipment or storage facility failure. The SPCC plan is directed by Title 40 CFR part 112, copies of which are available from the EPA, Washington, DC 20242 or from any EPA regional office.

(b) Army installations will prepare and implement a current SPCC plan when their oil or hazardous substance storage facilities meet any one of the following:

(1) Aggregate above-ground oil storage, at any one location on the installation, is greater than 1,320 gallons.

(2) Any single tank above-ground oil storage, at any one location on the installation, is greater than 660 gallons.

(3) Total underground oil storage, at any one location on the installation, is greater than 42,000 gallons.

(4) Single bulk storage of hazardous liquid substances (acids, chemical solvents, etc.) is greater than 500 gallons. The 500 gallon limit represents that total combined quantity of hazardous liquid substance at a single storage location on an installation.

(5) Nontransportation-related onshore and offshore facilities which, because of their location or operations, could reasonably be expected to discharge oil or hazardous material in harmful quantities into or upon the navigable waters of the United States.

(c) For purposes of an SPCC plan, the oil storage facilities will include, but not be limited to, storage for a facility such as a heating or boiler plant, electric generating unit, fuel dispensing or transfer facility, tank car or truck loading/unloading rack, bulk fuel storage, etc. An above-ground or underground oil storage facility may be a single tank or grouping of tanks in a localized area on an installation.

§ 650.209 Preparation and implementation of plan.

(a) An SPCC plan will be prepared expeditiously by each installation having oil or hazardous substances storage facilities as required in § 650.208(b), and each plan will be periodically reviewed triennially and updated as necessary.

(b) Completed plans will be fully implemented (including required construction and installation of equipment and/or training of personnel) as soon as possible after January 10, 1975. Newly activated installations will prepare an SPCC plan within 6 months after the date they begin operation and will fully implement it not later than 1 year after operations begin.

(c) An extension of time for the preparation and full implementation of an SPCC Plan beyond the times specified may be obtained from the EPA Regional Administrator. A copy of any request for an extension will be furnished through command channels to HQDA (DAEN—ZCE) Wash., DC 20310.

§ 650.210 Review and evaluation.

Each SPCC plan will be—

(a) Reviewed by a registered professional engineer (PE) and certified to have been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices, after onsite examination of the facility, and after familiarity with title 40 CFR part 112. This certification may be accomplished by a PE at the next higher command if no PE is available at the installation.

(b) Original and changes maintained current and reviewed by a registered professional engineer and will be made available for onsite review by the EPA regional administrator at the office of the facilities engineer. Copies of all original plans and changes will also be filed at appropriate MACOM environmental office.

(c) Reviewed and evaluated at least once every 3 years. If the review shows that more effective prevention and control technology will significantly reduce the likelihood of a spill event and if the technology has been field-